



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE CONTRAST between the ways of folk and the behavior of governments is rather strikingly brought out by the Associated Press dispatch that American doughboys in the Rhineland are making up a purse of money, millions of marks, with which to give German youngsters a real Christmas. It appears that the Rhineland Post of Veterans of Foreign Wars started the purse with 300,000 marks, and that every soldier in the American forces is giving at least the equivalent of \$1.00, which, with the present exchange, is more than 8,000 marks. Top sergeants are entrusted with the task of seeing that none of the soldiers forget to contribute. Relief work already has begun among the German poor. A number of soup-kitchens are operated by officers, and the Veterans' Committee is collecting clothing and toys which are to be distributed to the German children at the customary Christmas tree of the American forces in Germany. A little more of that spirit among the diplomats, and the Christmas of 1922 would become a Christ-mas indeed.

THE UNITED STATES has dispatched a naval mission to Brazil. We understand that this has been done upon the invitation of the Brazilian Government. The purpose is to aid Brazil in the reorganization of her navy. It is our view that the circumstances warrant such a proceeding, for the navies of certain South American nations, Brazil's included, need overhauling from the bottom up. The main need is to create these navies as aids rather than threats to their respective governments. South American navies have been turned more than once against the governments which they were organized to support. It is inconceivable for us of the United States to imagine our army or navy used as an instrument to overthrow our government, and we cannot understand the system which makes it possible anywhere. If our navy officers can interpret to the officers of the Brazilian navy the relations existing between the United States Government and its navy, it will be of no little service to Brazil.

And yet our action has met with the disapproval of the Argentine Government. Officials of Argentina point out that the position of the United States is inconsistent, in that while fostering conferences for the reduction of armaments among South American republics, it is officially aiding one of them to strengthen its navy. The newspapers of that country have featured our mission, for the purpose of discrediting Brazil's effort to call an early arms conference of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, preparing the way for the Fifth Pan American Conference which is to meet in Santiago, Chili, in March. The result is that the preliminary conference has been abandoned. True, Argentina suggests that an armament

conference prior to the Congress in Santiago might be interpreted suspiciously by some of the other South American republics. This may be the case. We hope this last reason is the dominant one, for certainly the United States is anxious that its mission to Brazil shall mean no offense to our other sister republics of Latin America.

THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE has no sympathy with the attempts to stir up strife in America between religious sects; on the contrary, with all the power at its command, it condemns them. Efforts, for example, to align Masons and Protestants against Catholics, or *vice versa*, are un-American and contemptible. At this Christmastide, especially, we would emphasize that the only justifiable religious intolerance is an intolerance for religious intolerance. The world is faced with problems enough without being obliged to give attention to the silliest and most indefensible of all hatreds, namely, "religious hatreds."

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Remarks of Honorable Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, Chief of the Delegation of the United States

GENTLEMEN: It is a high privilege to extend to you, on behalf of the President of the United States, a most cordial welcome.

Solicitous as you must be of the dignity, rights, and interest of your respective nations, your presence here attests your appreciation of a community of interest and your sincere purpose to promote a common welfare by assurances of mutual esteem and the establishment of the essential conditions of tranquillity and security.

You will find here the most friendly atmosphere, the helpful spirit of co-operation, and an intense desire to aid you in the furtherance of your own wishes for an abiding peace and a constantly increasing prosperity. The Government of the United States has no ambition to gratify at your expense, no policy which runs counter to your national aspirations, and no purpose save to promote the interests of peace and to assist you, in such manner as you may welcome, to solve your problems to your own proper advantage. The interest of the United States is found in the peace of this hemisphere and in the conservation of your interests.

The same desire which now animates you prompted the Central American Peace Conference of the year 1907. The passing of the years, the important changes recently wrought, the spectacle of the devastating results of war, have heightened your determination to consider the fundamental requisites of stability and development. Your purpose, manifested in your cordial acceptance of the invitation of the Government of the United States, is to build on foundations already laid; to take account of changed conditions in order that you

may apply the wisdom of experience in devising improved methods.

I shall not attempt to review the conference of 1907. Because all that was hoped for was not attained in practice; because all stipulations then agreed upon have not been found to be effective, its results should not be depreciated. It was a decisively forward step. The spirit of co-operation which it fostered is still dominant, despite all difficulties. The goal is still the same, and you are here today, more deeply conscious than ever of opportunity and of the advantage of mutually helpful relations, to give new form and substance to a united effort for Central American progress.

In August last a meeting of great promise and importance was held by the presidents of Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras on board the U. S. S. *Tacoma* in order to concert measures looking to the establishment of more peaceful relations in Central America. The Government of the United States was deeply gratified at the action of those countries in acknowledging the validity of the general treaty of peace and friendship signed at Washington on December 20, 1907, and in the subsequent action of the governments of Costa Rica and Guatemala in definitely declaring that this treaty, so far as they are concerned, is still in force. Believing that a great advance had been made toward peace and stability, and that the friendly relations and the prosperity of their peoples could still further be assured by a frank exchange of views and recommendations, the Government of the United States invited the governments of the Central American republics to send their plenipotentiaries to Washington for this conference. In this invitation it was proposed that the following subjects should be discussed:

"1. The negotiation of a treaty or treaties to make effective those provisions of the treaties signed at Washington on December 20, 1907, which experience has shown to be effective in maintaining friendly relations and co-operation among the Central American States.

"2. Measures whereby, in view of the achievements accomplished with regard to the limitation of armaments by the powers participating in the Conference at Washington in 1921, the Central American States may carry on this endeavor and set an example to the world, and above all to the powers of this hemisphere, by adopting effective measures for the limitation of armaments in Central America.

"3. The working out of a plan for setting up tribunals of inquiry whenever any disputes or questions regarding the proposed treaty or treaties which cannot be settled by diplomatic means shall unfortunately arise between any two or more of the countries.

"4. Any other questions which the countries represented at the conference unanimously desire to consider."

The subjects to which attention has thus been directed are now before you.

With your permission, I desire to emphasize the fact that, as the separate treaty establishing the Central American Court of Justice was terminated in 1917, it is most important that adequate provision now be made for appropriate arbitral disposition of controversies, and that suitable methods be devised for carrying out the

fundamental purpose of existing treaties in securing a basis for a lasting and just accord.

It is also earnestly hoped that means may be found at least to curtail, and if possible to end, unnecessary and unproductive outlays, as there can be no stability or progress in the absence of a sound economic basis.

You are blessed with the riches of natural resources; you command the conditions of orderly development and widespread contentment; you have the opportunity of fostering mutual relations which will promote the security of each of your republics without depriving it of any of its natural advantages; you have the good-will and friendship of all powers. It is our earnest hope that this conference may register your high and effective resolve to put an end to strife which impoverishes, and to bring to naught all attempts to foment mutual distrust; and thus that it may afford that sense of national security and repose and of true fellowship between peoples by which you may each realize to the fullest extent the blessings of your national heritage.

In all that you may endeavor to this end you have the assurance of the interest and co-operation of the Government of the United States.

GUATEMALA

Remarks of Senor Don Francisco Sanchez Latour, Minister of Guatemala, Chief of the Guatemalan Delegation

The purpose of this conference is manifestly of such a benevolent character, inspired by the noblest ideals, that the people and Government of Guatemala most cordially welcome the opportunity thus afforded the republics of the Isthmus for an exchange of views and a comparison of opinions in matters of common importance, to the end that their relations each with the other may be harmonized in the interest of all.

The good capable of being derived from such conferences was demonstrated in 1907, when delegates of the five republics met in the serene atmosphere of Washington and, after due deliberation, agreed upon a series of genuinely practical conventions, the loyal observance of which by the signatories contributed more than anything else to continued friendly relations between them.

The peace and tranquillity of Central America, the primal object of this conference, is an ambition which we all cherish in our hearts, an ambition which can be easily fulfilled if we all come stirred by the spirit in which we were invited. Peace is the greatest boon that man can enjoy and one of the most necessary to him, specially in our countries, where every one must devote all his energies to the development and promotion of those inexhaustible resources with which Nature so kindly has endowed us. The use of force is odious and should only be appealed to in self-defense or for the protection of those sacred rights inherited from our forefathers, freedom of the peoples and sovereignty and independence of the States. Once peace is assured and the sentiments of a true and brotherly friendship are established, the use of force becomes unnecessary, and that is something which we all covet. That international difficulties can be adjusted through conferences such as this